





HAMMER & MOSSER,  
PUBLISHERS.  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.  
Monday Evening, August 28.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,  
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,  
of Ohio.  
For Vice President,  
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,  
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,  
SHERBURN CULLOM,  
of Sangamon.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
ANDREW SHUMAN,  
of Cook.  
For Secretary of State,  
GEORGE H. HARLOW,  
of Tazewell.  
For Auditor of Public Accounts,  
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,  
of Washington.  
For Treasurer,  
EDWARD HUTZ,  
of St. Clair.  
For Attorney General,  
JAMES K. EDSELL,  
of Lee.  
For Congress,  
JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
of Vermillion county.  
For Member of the Board of Equalization,  
WILLIAM T. MOFFETT,  
of Macon county.

Republican County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,  
E. MCLELLAN.  
For Sheriff,  
MARTIN FORSTMYER.  
For State's Attorney,  
JOSEPH BROWN.  
For Coroner,  
DR. CASS CHENOWETH.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Macon and De Witt counties will meet in delegate convention at Decatur, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1876, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representative in the State Legislature. The basis of representation will be as follows:  
Macon county..... 9  
De Witt..... 6  
J. M. CLOKEY,  
Chairman District Com.

WHERE HE STANDS.

The Whip and Spur which is the name of Mr. Kimball's campaign paper, has this to say of the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress: Gen. Black has not accepted any Democratic nomination, and we do not suppose he will be simple enough to tell Democrats he don't care about their votes. He will doubtless let them alone. As a matter of fact, Gen. Black is the straight out Independent Greenback candidate for Congress, on the Indianapolis platform. The Independent has possession of him body, soul, and breeches. In other words he has voluntarily joined them and will hereafter put in his best efforts for this party and for none other.

So the Tilden men are expected to vote for a Congressman who stands on a platform which denounces their party? Probably they will.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Called Meeting.  
OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
DECATUR, ILL., Aug. 28, 1876.

Present, Messrs. Ulrich, Barnes, Johns and Clerk.  
The following bids were received for furnishing coal for the schools:  
F. J. Smith..... \$2.65 per ton.  
Dunne & Stephens..... 2 80  
West Coal & Mining Co., 2 75

On motion all the bids were rejected.  
On motion Miss Kate Foster was appointed teacher at the Jones school at a salary of \$40 per month.

Miss Ella Coltrin was appointed a teacher in the 1st Ward at a salary of \$30 per annum.

Ordered, that the new edition of Youngman's chemistry be substituted for the old in the High School, and that Swinton's History be used instead of Wilson's; also that Zoology be used a place of Tenney's Natural History of Animals.

Ordered, that the contract for furnishing wood be awarded to B. F. Kutz, provided he will furnish fifteen cords of hickory and twenty-five cords of dry white oak at \$2.75 per cord, all to be good merchantable wood.

Ordered, that bill of C. B. Lockwood be allowed, \$65.00.

The following janitors were appointed:  
1st ward—J. W. Harris, \$30 per month; 2nd ward—A. C. Wilcox, \$30 per month; 3rd ward—Andrew Harris, \$30 per month; 4th ward—Mrs. Schermerhorn, \$35 per month.

On motion, adjourned.  
W. A. BARNES, President.  
E. A. GARDNER, Clerk.

BYRON.—The obituary of reform coming out of an old leader of Tammany Hall, one dyed in the wool, are so small that the fading of a black bean in a barrel of white ones by a blind-folded man would be a certainty in comparison. When Treed is chosen rector of Trinity church, and John Mortimer is found travelling with Sany, we shall look for reform from S. J. Tilden. Tammany is rotten, and the politician who got his diploma in that school has no business in these times at the White House. The people don't want him.

DEMOCRACY.

DECATUR, Aug. 28, '76.

EDS. REPUBLICAN.—Take the name of "Democracy" from the democratic party and let them assume some other name politically, and present themselves before the American people for their suffrages, actuated by the same hellish motives which now govern the party and without which it could not exist, and I ask you how many votes would they get for Samuel J. Tilden and Hendricks?

What constitutes a democrat? It is a mysterious something which very few persons can find out, and which no one can feel very sure of even if he does find it out. It is something like the Irish man's flea. It is something like the ancient and pious William Allen's notion of a specie basis—a "damned barren idealism." (Chicago Times, June 22, 1876.)

Under the name of "democracy" and its teachings slavery became a divine institution, and amalgamation one of the sweetest prerogatives of the master and his sons.

Under democracy ignorance and vice were essential to a successful campaign.

Under democracy all the cruelties, woe, degradation and sin as the legitimate fruit of the curse of slavery were perpetuated.

Under the teachings of "democracy" the assassination of whig and republican presidents was in secret the source of exultation to many of its most devoted followers.

Under democracy corruption in office was winked at as under the administration of Van Buren.

Under "democracy" all the arms, ammunition and arsenals belonging to the government were stolen, and our ships sent out of immediate reach, all to favor the designs of the southern democracy to dismember the government.

Under the terrorism of "democracy" it became essential for a president elected in 1880 by the republican party to partly steal his way to the seat of government in order to avoid assassination from the hands of this same loyal and reform democracy.

Under the sanction of S. J. Tilden and democracy a number of the states of the Union seceded; elected or appointed Jeff. Davis as president, and carried on an unequal and cruel war for four long and bloody years.

Under the reign of this same Jeff. Davis and democracy war, union people of the south were driven into the swamps or murdered, and prisoners of war were either shot in cold blood or systematically starved to death.

Under the reign of this reform democracy we are asked to vote for Tilden and Hendricks next November. Of such a ticket the Chicago Times said, June 24, 1876: "It would be on the very face of it an advertisement of total political depravity."

Under the influence of this same "democracy" and the barrel of money Tilden was nominated; so says the Times.

DEAF AND DUMB.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, AUG. 10, 1876.—To parents, guardians and friends of deaf mutes in Illinois: The thirty-second term of the Illinois Institution for deaf mutes will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1876. The aim of the institution is to qualify deaf mutes for respectable positions and usefulness in society and for honest industry in life. To this end the Literary Department furnishes all its pupils instructions in the rudiments of a good English education, and to semi-mutes—persons who have lost their hearing after learning to speak—and also to some congenial mutes, instruction in and by spoken language. The elements of drawing are taught all its pupils, while such of them as develop special talent for it are given more extensive instruction therein.

The industrial department furnishes instruction in printing, shoemaking, baking, gardening and cabinet-making.

The buildings of the institution, recently enlarged, are spacious and commodious, furnished with all the modern appliances for comfort of inmates, and advantages for study and instruction.

Jacksonville, the place of its location, is one of the most healthful in the state, and easy of access by rail from all directions.

Deaf mutes residing in Illinois, ten years of age or over, are furnished tuition, board, fuel, washing, etc., free of charge. Any persons having children to send to this institution who are unable to provide their clothing and transportation, should write to the undersigned for blank certificates, to be filled out, authorizing the Superintendent to supply these items.

Promptsness in arrival is of the utmost importance, as classes are formed as soon after the opening day as possible. All who expect to attend the coming term are requested to notify the Superintendent by mail at the earliest opportunity, and any who may be unavoidably delayed are requested to write, stating the cause of delay, and receive a special permit to enter after the opening of the term.

Those who come by rail will do well to stop at the Jacksonville Junction depot, as a line of street cars now run from there directly to the institution.

Address  
PHILIP G. GILLET,  
Superintendent,  
Jacksonville, Ill.

Domestic Paper Fashions, the best patterns in America, sold at M. Goldberg's. Catalogues free.  
May 2 d&wt

DID TILDEN PERJURE HIMSELF?

(Chicago Tribune.)

The New York Times is following up vigorously its exposure of Gov. Tilden's having made a sworn return in 1862 of an income of only \$7,118, and having since sworn (in his answer to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad suit) that he received \$20,000 from that Company alone in the same year, 1862. It is certainly the most damaging showing that has been made against Tilden; for, unless satisfactorily explained, it leaves him in the attitude of having sworn falsely in one or the other instance, and having swindled the very Government to whose Chief Magistracy he now aspires. But as this income tax was essentially a war tax, perhaps Gov. Tilden, as a sympathizer with the Rebellion and a believer in the sovereign right of a State to secede, return, even under oath, in order to evade his share of the cost of the "unholy war." At all events, we cannot see how he can maintain his silence under such a charge as this. If he does, it cannot be accepted as anything but a confession that he is unable to explain it away. In that case, we think it will be hard for honest men, no matter how strong their partisan feelings may be, to vote for a man for President who confesses by implication that he made a false return of his income for the purpose of swindling the Government and saving himself a few hundred dollars. Gov. Tilden will escape a prosecution for false swearing in any case, as he is protected by the statute of limitations; but there is no reason why the District Attorney for New York City should not begin proceedings against him for the recovery of the tax out of which he defrauded the Government. Indeed, United States Attorney Bliss, who is now taking his vacation, is reported as saying that the only objection he can see to commencing such proceedings is that they might be regarded as a species of political persecution. That is simply no objection at all. If the facts are as have been stated, it is his duty to begin the suit without any regard whatever to partisan considerations one way or the other. If Gov. Tilden has swindled the Government out of any part of a tax due it which honest men paid, he should be compelled to disgorge. It would be the greatest scandal of the age, if it is true, if he were elected President, that suit should be brought against the Chief Magistrate of the nation for swindling the nation through false swearing. But we are confident that, unless Tilden can clear away the charge seemingly fixed upon him by his own sworn admissions, there will be no danger of his being elected President.

Unless he explain this glaring inconsistency between his two sworn statements, we do not see how the Democrats can party on brave and defy public opinion by continuing him on the ticket. A more disgraceful and humiliating condition was never presented by any candidate; and if the party managers do not withdraw him there are enough Democrats all over the country who will contribute their votes to bury him in a defeat more overwhelming than ever happened to a candidate for President before.

TALK about reform with Sam Tilden at the head of this government. A man who was a leading instigator in the credit mob and who received \$25,000 at one time for his services in that corporation. It was to him Oakes Ames went for help in getting up the ring. It was Tilden's "legal eye" which saw how a plan could be laid for robbing in vena congressmen. This most gigantic bribery plot of all modern legislation sprang from the brain of Samuel J. Tilden. Oakes Ames was the ostensible head; but the great "reformer" was the real villain of the conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The past week has been the most prosperous one of the centennial exhibition. The whole number of paying visitors, beginning with August 19th, which was a twenty-five cent day, and ending with Friday, August 25th, was about 243,248, and the cash receipts were about \$108,000.

To-day being, probably, the last of the twenty-five cent admission days, the attendance at the centennial exhibition was greater than on any previous day. The number of paid admissions was 95,873, total admissions, including free list 104,514.

Some folks too in and some too out, but all who buy their boots and shoes of V. Barber & Co. step square and firm, because they get soft, pliable stock that is fitted to the form of the foot. They have all the latest styles of goods, and keep the best market affairs.

Wagons! Wagons! Wagons!—Just received another car-load of Mitchell Wagons, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added, for cash, by  
A. A. MURRAY,  
No. 21, North Main Street.

Persons visiting the centennial and desiring a private boarding house, can be nicely suited by calling at, or addressing Mrs. J. Hammett, 708 South Tenth St.; terms, \$8.00 per week, or \$1.25 per day.  
Aug-24w

Hagan's Magnolia Balm preserves and restores the complexion; removes freckles, tan and sallowness; makes the skin soft, white and delicate. Its application cannot be detected.  
March 10, 1876—deed wly

18 Yards Standard Prints for \$1.00, at  
S. EINHORN'S

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM THE REDS.

Practical Close of the Campaign.

THE INDIANS SCATTERED

A Horrible Tragedy.

MURDER OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Centennial Notes.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Aug. 26.—A most horrible homicide was enacted two miles north of this place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The tragedy occurred in a very respectable family, the head of which is a respectable and well-to-do farmer. It will terminate in the death of an innocent little girl, shot with a rifle by her uncle, who intended the ball for her father. The particulars of the terrible occurrence, as gleaned by your correspondent from eye-witnesses at the scene of the tragedy, are as follows:

It has been of late quite common for some one in the neighborhood to put up a beef to be won by him who made the best record with a rifle at a target. A certain amount was paid for each shot. William Dillinger staked the beef to-day, and while shooting for it, a dispute arose between his brother-in-law, Bill Bowman, and himself, in regard to buying some whisky which was being sold on the ground. Bowman wanted more whisky, but the dealer, James Lewis, a hired hand of Dillinger's, refused to let him have more, whereupon Bowman threw a missile at Lewis. The affair was taken up by Dillinger, who said he would allow no one to run over his hired help. Bowman then turned away and began to load his rifle, but when nearly finished James Gutch took it away from him, and afterwards returned it, with Bowman's promise to go home quietly.

Bowman started toward home, and Gutch, Dillinger and his little girl started in an opposite direction toward Dillinger's house, some hundred yards distant. The other neighbors went in different directions to their homes.

When Bowman reached the edge of a wood, about seventy yards from his adversary, he turned and took an off-hand aim and shot at Dillinger, taking to his heels instantly. The ball missed its intended victim about two feet, but unfortunately it spent its force in the little girl's head, entering just above the right temple, and lodging in the base of the skull. She was immediately removed to the house, where at this writing she lies in an unconscious state, with no hopes of living through the night. Addie is seven years old, a very pretty, bright, intelligent girl. She is the only child, and the loss will be terrible to her parents.

Bowman is twenty-four years old, is married, and has one child. He has borne the character of a dangerous and treacherous person, especially when intoxicated, and his rowdy with different ones is numerous. He had trouble with Dillinger some five years ago, and has threatened his life several times since. He is still at large, but will not be long, as a pursuing party of between forty and fifty are scouring the bottoms of the Big Muddy River, where he has undoubtedly taken refuge. No leniency will be shown him, and there is danger of Judge Lynch's opening court, unless the authorities get Bowman in charge first of all.

Judge Crawford, in the Circuit Court at Murphysboro to-day, decided against the motion for a new trial in the case of The People vs. Terry Crain, for the murder of Edward Burbridge, in 1862.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A special to the Times from the Yellowstone expedition steamer Josephine, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, August 20th, via Bismarck, 25th, says: "Since the junction of Crook and Terry it is hoped to overtake and force a fight with the Sioux. The command moved west to the Big Horn Mountains, where on the 14th, a trail five or six days old and two miles wide, being the heaviest ever seen on the prairies, was discovered. The trail, finally separated, and the Indians were found to be in full retreat. One band, heading north, toward the British possessions, with the probable intention of crossing the line, and the other going south along the Little Missouri River above Fort Berthold. There is every indication that the hostilities have been heavily reinforced by agency Indians. They have their families and, evidently, intend remaining until this winter. The army has a difficult program, and it will be a most miraculous if they overtake the savages, who are well mounted. When the supplies are exhausted the soldiers will have to return to the supply camp. Gen. Miles, commanding the 5th Infantry, returned to camp on the 18th, on the 12th instant, instructed to patrol the river to the north of Ft. Buford, and intercept any bands trying to

cross the Yellowstone moving north, also to construct winter quarters at the mouth of Tongue river for one regiment of infantry. The steamers Far West, Josephine, Carroll, and Yellowstone have been placed at disposal, and supplies for his command are being shipped up the river from Buford. The steamers Carroll and Far West will be employed patrolling the river. Gen. Miles' command has been reinforced by two companies of the 17th Infantry, and other troops, giving him a total of about 700 men.

Terry's supply camp has been removed to the mouth of Tongue River, as a base of supplies during the campaign. The steamers are all well guarded and the supply camp strongly defended. The garrison has three Gatling guns, and several Rodman guns, and the steamer Josephine has on board three Gatling pieces for the garrison. Sharp work may be expected on the south bank of the Yellowstone before the war ends.

A later dispatch, dated August 22d, near the mouth of Powder river, says a partial failure of the campaign thus far has caused a change in the plan of operations, and the government will now continue the war until the Indians are subdued or return to their reservations. It is almost assured that the scout now making by the combined force of Crook and Terry, will be unsuccessful, and the troops will probably return to the mouth of Tongue river by the 25th inst. The command will then retreat for another dash, which it is hoped will be more successful.

General Miles' winter quarters will accommodate 1,500 men, and if the troops do not have a successful engagement with the Indians before the 15th of September, that number will probably be left on the Yellowstone during the winter. The fifth infantry under General Miles, and the fifth cavalry under General Morrill, the two finest regiments in the service, will remain in winter quarters. Thus the campaign will be extended late in the season, and if necessary, resumed early in the spring. The fall campaign will be full of hardships, but not so dangerous as another season's murderous march. Troops will occupy their quarters by the 20th of September.

A still later dispatch via Bismarck, says Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered on the 12th, moved thirty-six miles down the Rosebud. The northern trail was abandoned on the 14th, and the command pursued the southern trail to Joosse creek, and thence returned to Powder river which was reached on the night of the 18th, where they went in camp and will remain until the 24th. The wagon train and all supplies at the mouth of Tongue river are being shipped. The entire command are short of supplies, and if not otherwise ordered, Terry will march so as are not needed over to Fort Abraham Lincoln.

Crook's command will scout towards the Black Hills and via Ft. Peterman, home. Crook and Terry both think it too late for extended field operations. The campaign is therefore practically closed, unless further instructions come from Lieutenant General Sheridan.

New Advertisements.

SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE!  
SELDEN IRWIN  
COMBINATION!  
—DURING—  
FAIR WEEK.

The Brilliant Comedian and Character Actor,  
Harry Rainforth,  
From New York and Philadelphia Theatres, in his new comedy, "The Great Separation," Supported by the Entire Company.

Monday Evening, Aug. 28th,  
Will be presented  
'LORD DUNDREARY.'

Reserved seats on sale at Abbott's jewelry store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THIS COURT, County of Macon county, in the State of Illinois, made at the August term thereof, A. D. 1876, upon the petition of the undersigned administrator of the estate of E. M. Melaney, deceased, against Mary E. Melaney and others, I will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township seventeen (17) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty (30) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-one (31) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-three (33) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-four (34) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-five (35) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-seven (37) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-eight (38) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section thirty-nine (39) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty (40) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-one (41) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-two (42) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-three (43) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-four (44) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-five (45) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-six (46) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-seven (47) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-eight (48) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section forty-nine (49) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty (50) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-one (51) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-two (52) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-three (53) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-four (54) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-five (55) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-six (56) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-seven (57) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-eight (58) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section fifty-nine (59) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty (60) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-one (61) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-two (62) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-three (63) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-four (64) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-five (65) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-six (66) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-seven (67) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-eight (68) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section sixty-nine (69) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy (70) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-one (71) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-two (72) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-three (73) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-four (74) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-five (75) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-six (76) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-seven (77) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-eight (78) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section seventy-nine (79) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty (80) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-one (81) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-two (82) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-three (83) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-four (84) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-five (85) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-six (86) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-seven (87) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-eight (88) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section eighty-nine (89) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety (90) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-one (91) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-two (92) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-three (93) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-four (94) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-five (95) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-six (96) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-seven (97) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-eight (98) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section ninety-nine (99) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred (100) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and one (101) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and two (102) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and three (103) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and four (104) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and five (105) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and six (106) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and seven (107) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and eight (108) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and nine (109) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and ten (110) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and eleven (111) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and twelve (112) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and thirteen (113) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and fourteen (114) north, range thirty-four (34) east, of the sixth (6) principal meridian, containing six (6) acres, more or less. The south-east quarter of section one hundred and fifteen



Where authorized to announce the name of D. D. POWERS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. C. LUTZ, Esq., as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Fresh oat meal crackers at A. H. Imboden's.

Lord Dundreary.

For a taking entertainment go to Macon Hall on Tuesday night.

First night of the Selden Irwin combination.

"Lord Dundreary" at the opera house to-night.

Mosquitoes got the chills last night.

The grand Centennial Fair opens to-morrow.

There is to be a big show of fast horses at the Centennial Fair. Several are already on the grounds.

See "Lord Dundreary."

Canood Salmon at Imboden's.

Fresh fruit and vegetables every day at Newell & Hammer's.

Katrina at Macon Hall to-morrow night.

Mrs. Cain's Star Dramatic Company at Macon Hall on Tuesday evening.

Everybody who comes to the fair should visit the boot and shoe emporium of J. P. Marsh in opera block.

The draymen of the city are fitting up their express wagons for the purpose of transporting passengers to the fair ground, and during the next few days "All aboard for the fair ground!" will be the cry.

Don't fail to see Mrs. Cain as "Katrina" at Macon Hall on Tuesday night.

Go to Nelder's for the best five cent cigar.

Lord Dundreary to-night.

If you want to laugh and enjoy yourself, go see Lord Dundreary in "Our American Cousin" to-night.

Choice sugars very cheap at H. F. May & Bro's.

For the depot or fair ground order Harvey Downing's hack.

Taylor's back line transports passengers to any part of the city or to the depot.

Billy Nidermeyer keeps fresh groceries, and sells cheap.

Stock for the fair is coming in, and there is every indication of a big show of horses, dogs and cattle.

Secure seats early for the opera to-night.

To meet the demands of the public during the week of the fair Minckley & Dodson have laid in an immense stock of gent's furnishing goods, jewelry, watches and notions, all of which they will sell cheaper than similar goods were ever offered in this city. Both auction and private sales will be going on constantly both day and evening during the week. Remember the place, old bank building on Merchant street. Come everybody where you can get great bargains.

Lord Dundreary at Smith's opera house this evening.

A Tin Wedding.—Mr. William Mitchell and his wife, living on North Church street, celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary, on last Saturday evening in the shape of a tin wedding. About thirty of their friends called upon them at their residence, bringing with them various articles of tinware, from a whistle up to a wash-bowl. About eleven o'clock, a superb supper was served, after which the party separated with pleasant remembrances of the affair.

New Cashmere for fall and winter, just received at S. Einstein's.

28 d1w

Theatrical.—The Selden Irwin combination will give its grand opening to-night at the opera house, on which occasion the brilliant star comedian, Harry Rainforth, will appear in the title role of the highly popular comedy "Lord Dundreary." Mr. and Mrs. Selden Irwin and the whole company are in the cast. This piece is well renowned as one of the most taking comedies known to the American stage, and no company is better prepared to present it than the Selden Irwin combination. Everybody should go.

Discharged.—Mr. S. D. Green, who was on trial Friday and Saturday in Justice Hughes' court for forging a check on J. Milliken & Co's bank, was, after an extended hearing, discharged. Dr. J. Brown conducted the case for the people and D. L. Bann Esq. for the defence. While the fact of the presentation of the check at the bank by Green was admitted by the defence the evidence that he signed it was not, in the opinion of the court, sufficiently conclusive to warrant the holding of him to bail. It is thought by many that there is a good deal in this case that has not been brought out yet, and that if the "true inwardness" of the affair should be disclosed other parties who have not yet appeared in the case would be shown up in a rather unfavorable light. Green swore in his evidence that he never signed the check, and that it was given to him by Cox with the signature upon it, with the assurance that it was all right.

Patents procured by L. P. Graham, at 39 West Wood street.

July 31 d1y



